



# MORE NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

## A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

### Colored Boy's Capture--Well Treated by Filipinos.

#### Aguinaldo's Message--Work on the Firing Line.

BAMBA, LUZON, P. I., Nov. 8, '99.

Dear Editor:

The week has been quite newsworthy. We have been burning up refuse which is quite abundant and the town is now in good condition. We had to construct crematoriums by digging holes 10x12x2 deep, and lay rails across burning the fires underneath and throwing the dirt on the rails. In this way we burned up considerable rubbish. At this point, it would be wise for me to describe the situation as much as our space will allow. The trains run from Manila to a point about 3 miles beyond Angeles and is indicated by a cross on the map. The supplies brought by trains are here loaded on carabao carts and escort wagons. The latter also brings the mail, and is brought here to Bamba where the railroad begins and is sent up to Dagupan and other upper points. Bamba is quite an important place. The railroad is good to within a mile of the Bamba river but to the good wagon road the lower point above mentioned is used.

THE SCENE OF THE WILD RIDE.

It was on this trail that the wild ride took place, as described in the Manila Tribune of November 27, 1899. By December 15th, the Bamba river bridge will be finished and through line of train service between Manila and Dagupan will be in vogue. Every day crowds of Spanish prisoners are loaded into escort wagons and hauled over this route. Yesterday Senora Aguinaldo, mother of the famous insurgent and his infant son arrived and was forwarded to Manila via the same route under strong guard.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

To-day I obtained an interview with George Graham, a colored lad who was captured last July by the Insurgents, and who over his own signature tells the following story for the DISPATCH and its readers. My name is George Graham. I was born in Atlanta, Ga., 16 years ago and remained at home until I was twelve years old, when a desire to see the world seized me. So one night I ran off and completed the circuit of several Georgia towns including Augusta and Savannah. I returned home much pleased with my success. I remained but a short time when I set out again visiting the South in this manner. I went and came until after the Spanish-American war had come to a head in Cuba. I read in the papers that the Insurgent regiments would rest up and soon set out for the Philippines. So, I concluded this was my chance.

JOINED THE ARMY.

I struck out one night in April and made my way to St. Louis and joined Company I, Sixty-eighth Infantry at Jefferson Barracks as Mascoet. I became well satisfied with my role and was very pleased when on May 20th our regiment left for San Francisco en route to Manila. We arrived San Francisco on May 13th and on the 24th sailed on the transport Grant for Manila. I never got lonesome until next morning when the great transport had gotten out of sight of land, but the other fellows were all jolly and in a few days we arrived at Honolulu. We stayed there three days and had a fine time. We left Honolulu on June 2nd and had fine weather all the way to Manila where we arrived June 28th. We landed on June 25th and took station on the line from Calocan to Deposito. Our company "I," was stationed at Calocan with the Regimental Headquarters. We remained here until August 3rd, when we were relieved by the 25th Infantry, and took station at San Fernando.

CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS.

In our regiments the 16th, we were treated the same as the soldiers. On July 25th, a week before we were relieved I got a two days' pass to San Fernando but unluckily I stayed there so long that my pass was only good for a few days. I was put off the train at a point between Apit and Calumpit. I started to walk to Calumpit when I was suddenly confronted by about fifty insurgents who immediately surrounded me and without ceremony marched me to a point about eight hundred yards from the railroad where I was placed in a nipa shack and to my surprise I heard some one call me in English, upon which I discovered the English speaking gent to be soldiers.

him this evening when he brought supper to the guardhouse.

RICHARD B. LEMUS, Pvt. Co. K, 25th Inf't., Bamba, P. I.

NOTES.

Sergeant George S. Thompson, band of 25th Infantry, was recently promoted to 1st Sergeant of scout, took sixteen men on a reconnoitering expedition to the mountains yesterday morning. They went about three miles inland. He reports being fired upon by the Igorrotes, who use the bow and arrow as their standard weapon. They frightened them however and set on fire a nipa shack, containing ammunition.

Companies F, H and M are preparing to go to the mountains on a five days expedition under Capt. J. P. O'Neil. If they be as successful as we were, I guess it will stand unequalled.

BAMBA, P. I., December.

Editor, Richmond, Va.,

Sir:—I would like you to publish the following as a favor to the American soldier:

The transport Pennsylvania with the 39th Infantry on board arrived in the harbor Thursday. She also brought a detachment of the 25th Infantry, who tell a tale of their experience, which, if it is true, will show up some of the 39th officers guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. They say the trouble originated when the big transport was nearing Honolulu. One of them went on deck to secure water from the tank when he was informed that the water was not to be "niggers," and they wouldn't be allowed to drink.

APPEARED TO OFFICERS.

The soldier refused, appealed to the officers and ordered the guards to give them water in a tank when he was informed that the water was not to be "niggers," and they wouldn't be allowed to drink.

The matter was reported however and the sentry appointed corporal, presumably for the act. The transport sailed from Honolulu and the trouble with the principal being called a "nigger."

MORE TROUBLE.

Pt. Chappelle sent from Co. G, 25th to Co. B, was sitting on the hatch, he was informed by a sentry that he was to be taken to the rear. He was told to sit there the sentry said, you, black a-b— get down. Chappelle informed him that he was another a-b— and he was placed under arrest. Lieut. Cobb, Co. E, 39th, Infantry, Sumner County Officer, before whom Chappelle was tried fined him \$10.00, informing him that he didn't like "niggers" now. A Lieutenant in the 18th Infantry, who was also a passenger on board, informed us that such was contrary to military discipline and the fine was cut to five dollars. All of these actions were approved by the Colonel.

DON'T LIKE THE REGULARS.

The principal trouble was that the volunteers didn't like the regulars, and vice versa. The treatment accorded the 25th, is sorely regretted by Col. Buot because any soldier, Regular or Volunteer, white or black, who is under his command and protection, will be protected even if he loses one man in the attempt and if any one under his command was shot, his sentry would be placed under arrest and not appointed Corporal.

Such treatment from people, and all leaving home to fight under the same flag will cause serious trouble by prolonging the war, and making our enemy's hope; a divided army, the Volunteer and Regular.

SOLDIER.

BAMBA, P. I., Dec. 8, 1899.

Dear Editor:

The week has been fairly lively, as well as developing a very large sick report. About 15% of the garrison being indisposed. Dobi itch is the leading ailment with malaria forming a strong back ground. The boys are being well cared for by the hospital corps which is doing a noble work with the assistance of the Red Cross.

Last Sunday Companies F, I, H and M, composing the 1st Battalion under command of Capt. O'Neil left for parts unknown, presumably the west coast of the island, south of Dagupan. They carried their rations by means of a pack train which consisted of the 24 ponies captured at O'Donnell and about 200 Filipinos and Chinamen. The column presented quite an interesting spectacle with its unique mode of transportation. Men who were present from the heat and, who had returned saying they left the column of O'Donnell, the place of our capture on Nov. 18th. So by this time they must be well into the mountains. They will be joined by Bell and his fighting 38th, and what those two fighting commands will do will be a plenty.

Rev. T. G. Steward, our Chaplain arrived last week. He was little poorly from his trip, but has almost recovered. The boys were glad to welcome him as his literary work is a rare treat and his presence is much enjoyed after an extended absence.

Sergeant Walker McCurdy, Co. B, 25th Inf't., has been appointed forwarding agent here. He is the right man in the right place.

The Imperial Quartette ably entertained a party from the 38th, assisted by Mr. William Alexander, our comic entertainer.

Our commissary is at present in charge of Commissary Sergeant D. P. Green, owing to the absence of Lieut. R. J. Burf, our commissary officer with the 1st Battalion.

RICHARD B. LEMUS.

Two murderers are lynched.

Taken by a Mob from the Jail at Fort Scott, Kan., and Hanged.

Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 21.—George Silbee and Ed Meeks, half-brothers, were lynched by a mob in the county jail here last night. The two men, who hailed from Kansas City, had been convicted of murder in the first degree early in the week, their victim being a young German farmer, named Leopold Edlinger, whose murder occurred near this city in October last. The murderers disposed of Edlinger's pair of mules, one horse and an ax. He insisted that it is scarcely reached by the rays of heavenly light. Why humble, subjugate, oppress a person because of color? Can the Egyptian change his color? Or as Leopold, his spots?

A separate coach for a person of color, or indicates that they can change their color, and if they do not want to be degraded because of their color, then change their color that they may ride in the coaches for white people.

A separate coach for white people indicates that there is something in them below par, and that they are not good enough to ride with black folks; and if they want to be with them they must change their color. What impartiality is there in discriminating against a man on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude?

A PECULIAR CONDITION.

A person of color, trained in Virginia's public schools, raised in a first family of Virginia, finished his education in one of the highest schools of the land, has an industrial education, is noted for piety, is not a Roberts, but is respected by all, is forced into a separate coach, although he may be a stockholder in the road, and a regular tax payer, giving no trouble to a delinquent tax collector, while a white person who has none of the said qualifications, yes, in social equality is not recognized by the patrons of the rail, yet he is not degraded by being placed into a separate coach because of his exterior. Is such impartiality? Does not such engender bitterness, strife, and revenge?

The American Negro to-day does not as tamely submit "to the oppressor's wrongs and the proud man's contumely," as he did in years past. The butcheries and damnable atrocities inflicted upon some of our people is done to put out the fires of manhood and kindle in the bosom of many, and to cast an intimidation, a fear over them, that they will not strike back. Such will avail nothing. You might as well endeavor to suppress the eruption of Vesuvius as to attempt to quench the spirit of manliness and revenge of wrongs brooding in the black man's bosom.

IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

The proposed "Jim Crow law" is in violation of the spirit of the XVth Amendment. While in letter it may apply solely to suffrage, but in spirit it prohibits discriminations, making a distinction, treating unequally, unfairly on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Every lawyer, whether he pleads in the Court of Appeals or not, not prejudiced, biased, against the black man sees clearly that the said Jim Crow bill is contrary to the spirit of the XVth Amendment. Every philanthropist within and without the General Assembly, who believes in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, sees clearly that it is against the great object and objects for which the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of Virginia were adopted.

What fairness is there in some white men, because they do not want a colored man to ride in the same coach with them, to enact, that railroads must go to the expense of preparing separate coaches for persons of color to ride? Separate coaches demand separate stations, or waiting rooms, and extra employees, with the same propriety, millionaires, men of wealth, learning and high in office may demand a Jefferson and other hotels to prepare separate dining rooms solely for their use and no others. Such is respect of persons—he that hath respect of persons committeth sin.

SHOULD INCREASE THE RATES.

If legislators will cause railroads, because of their foolishness, in colorphobia, prejudice and respect of persons, to incur unnecessary expense, then the said railroads ought to advance their passenger and freight traffic to meet the expenses, or they be given a draft on the state treasury.

If after a railroad has given a legislator or a newspaperman a free pass, travels free over the road, then they put the railroad to a foolish expense as a "Jim Crow car," then the railroad should take the pass from them and let them pay their way as other men. The same with a clergyman, who has a clerical permit, if he aids and abets the unnecessary expense, take his permit from him. Railroads, as others, have rights to be respected. Many

THE DOOMED MAN GOT NO FAATHER IN HIS STATEMENT, and in a moment he was strangling to death.

The leaders of the mob then went back to the jail in search of old man Phillips. In the meantime the jail-keepers had secured him, and when the lynchers came back they were told that Phillips had been hurried away. After a brief search the lynchers seemed satisfied with this explanation and left the scene.

The direct cause of the lynching was a vicious attack by Silbee and Meeks upon Deputy Sheriff Bohmer, who was killed by Silbee with an iron bar which the prisoner had secreted. Other deputies came to Bohmer's rescue, and in the scuffle fired several shots at the convicts. One bullet took effect in Silbee's leg.

The bodies still lie at the morgue, the hands and legs shackled as they were when the men were taken from their cells by the mob. George Meeks' wife has wired from Pueblo, Col., that she is coming to claim the body of her husband, and Ed's widow telegraphed from Kansas City that the remains of both men would be taken to that city for burial. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

A Great Day at the Fifth St. Baptist Church.

To-morrow at the Fifth St. Baptist Church the people of Richmond will have an opportunity of hearing some able presenters from him, and when the lynchers came back they were told that Phillips had been hurried away. After a brief search the lynchers seemed satisfied with this explanation and left the scene.

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K OF P. REUNION.

The Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe to Have a Great Meeting.

On Monday evening next the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe will have a Grand Reunion at Price's Hall at 8:30 o'clock. An excellent program has been prepared, which embraces excellent addresses, vocal and instrumental music, etc. The auditorium and parlors have been engaged, including the dining hall.

The admission fee is only a hearty welcome. The Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe will be present with their insignia of membership. All of the jurisdiction are welcome.

—Rev. Sam'l Lomas has resigned the pastorate of the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

### "JIM CROW" SEPARATE COACHES.

[By AMOS.]

The Federal Constitution of these United States was established "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," etc.

The proposed "Jim Crow" bill, now before the General Assembly of Virginia to be enacted into a law that colored persons shall ride in separate coaches over the railroads of this state is certainly contrary to the law and spirit of said Constitution.

Justice, is the quality of being just, or reasonable, impartiality, righteousness, giving to every man exactly what he deserves.

What justice is there in putting railroads to an expense in furnishing separate coaches for persons of color to ride in? Is there promotion to the general welfare of the state when strife is engendered, a race war proclaimed, one race publicly degraded by another race; one race proclaiming itself to be inferior to the other race so inferior by nature that it is scarcely reached by the rays of heavenly light? Why humble, subjugate, oppress a person because of color? Can the Egyptian change his color? Or as Leopold, his spots?

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DIFFERENT KINDS.

But in Virginia we have several different races and tribes of Negroes. There is a family of blacks—blue blacks—here. The men are over 6 feet (sometimes 6 feet 4 inches, or 6 feet 8 inches), and are industrious, intelligent and thrifty. They are acquiring property, and the young ones are learning to write, and cipher. They are good citizens and loyal friends, and are valuable to the State. Another race is copper colored, of smaller physique, and have not as good blood as the pure blacks. When it is recollected that the Virginia Negroes were drawn from the mouth to the source of the Niger, from the lowlands of the Guinea coast to the mountains of Central Africa, it will be understood that there may be as much variation between the Negro of the lakes and the Negro of the coast as there is between the Saxon and Celt of the British Isles and the Latin of Rome, or Naples.

THAT CORDIAL RELATIONSHIP.

Partly because of the race, and mainly because of the horse-sense of the Virginians, the relations between them have always been cordial, and this is strengthened by the social relations existing. They are domestic servants. They are trusted with our babies, our children, our wives, and our property, and it is of the rarest occurrence that our confidence is misplaced. They stand with us like children, and we do our duty by them like children. Looking to the future, and mainly to the comfort, prosperity, and happiness of the master race, it seems to me that this relation of confidence and affection ought to be strengthened and encouraged. As time goes on in the fierce struggle for survivorship the weakest goes to the wall. The right and justities of it may be obscure; the fact is plain. It is appearing now in the Philippines, in the Transvaal, in India, in China.

MUST IMPROVE OPPORTUNITIES.

The inexorable law is that who does not improve the opportunities of life the god of God has given him must be pushed aside, and those opportunities given to those who will. The mills of the gods grind slowly—but they grind exceedingly fine; and it seems as if all the colored races were, in time, to be obliterated.

With these reflections in our hearts it seems to me that we should cultivate kindly relations with inferiors. The marked decadence of the younger generation is clearly due to the decline of parental discipline among them, and this follows from the constantly widening gap between the races. Under the old conditions the servants were in constant contact with masters and mistresses. The domestic discipline of the house and of the plantation taught them morals and manners, and wrought, beyond doubt, great improvement in them.

Therefore, looking to the future of Virginia, its peace, order, and happiness, it seems to me relations ought to be more intimate, and kindly feelings cultivated.

A Negro preacher says to me: "One of the strongest influences among my people, and the one which is of the greatest assistance to me in my work, is the close intimacy between servants and masters and mistresses." I sincerely believe it is the most civilizing force now operating.

HURTS THEIR SENSIBILITIES.

The proposition to provide separate cars on the railroads hurts their sensibilities. It is the official declaration of the State that they are unfit to associate with whites. This declaration is absurd when we do associate with

# WHITE COUNTRYMAN'S PLEA.

## Against The Separate Car Bill.

### THE DISPATCH CONFOUNDED.

#### Against Race Prejudice.

The following communication appeared in the Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, January 23rd, and while we do not agree with all that is said the vital points under discussion are all right.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I live in the Black Belt of Virginia, where the blacks outnumber the whites 3 to 1. My family use the station and the trains to Richmond frequently, at all seasons, and by day and by night. The blacks use the ticket office, the waiting-room, and the trains indiscriminately, and I have never seen ill-treated, nor heard foul language, nor smelled bad smells, from any of them, at any time. I have made a study of the Negro question, and I conclude that our Virginia Negroes are far more civilized and advanced than those of the Gulf States.

A CONSTANT INSULT.

But the "Jim Crow" car is a constant insult to them. They feel it, and resent it bitterly. If there is a public necessity it ought to be provided, but it surely is unwise to hurt the feelings of so large a portion of our citizenship. Take all possible steps to limit Negro suffrage. They will gladly welcome a franchise based on intelligence, education, character, and property.

They know that will be just and right. Vest police powers in conductors and brakemen on the railroads. It would seem that such action would operate only on offenders against order and decency on trains, and is ought to be sufficient for the object in view; but surely it would be unwise to widen the social division existing in Virginia.

HAPPY AND PEACEABLE TOGETHER.

Here we have never had Jim Crow cars, and we are happy and peaceable together. Further south Jim Crow cars are the rule, and Negro riots, discontent, and unhappiness generally prevail.

These suggestions are made with the sole object of promoting the harmony and happiness of society in Virginia. It is now the most orderly, the most God-loving, the most law-abiding, society in the world. I hope never to see such conditions disturbed.

A COUNTRYMAN.

January 19, 1900.

\$150 PAID.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 20, 1900.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, (\$150.00) in payment of the death claim of my husband, Sir Robt. Beard, who was a member of Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, N. A., S. A., E. A., and A.

Signed: Mrs. LILLIAN BEARD.

Witnesses: H. S. Keen, Langston Lee, L. W. Holbrook, C. C. W. A. Millner, D. D. G.C., John A. Howard.

\$100 PAID.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18, 1900.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Worthy Counselor of the Grand Court of Virginia, One Hundred Dollars, (\$100.00) in payment of the death claim of my wife, Laura Taylor, who was a member of Unity Court, No. 182, Independent Order of Calanthe, N. A., S. A., E. A., and A.

Signed: CHAS. T. TAYLOR.

Witnesses: F. W. Waddell, J. W. Robinson, M. E. Brown.

\$150.00 PAID.

RICHMOND, Va., January 24, 1900.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, (\$150.00) in payment of the death claim of Sir A. D. Graham, who was a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, N. A., S. A., E. A., and A.

Signed: R. E. GRAHAM.

Witnesses: J. H. Blackwell, Cyrus Jones, Randolph Graham.

Mrs. R. Gambol Harris, 900 N. 1st St., has been confined to her residence on account of sickness for three weeks. She is at this writing improving under the treatment of Dr. John Meriwether.